By W. F. JONES, 42d Ohio.

Grant Coops Up Pemberton.

Our army camped at Edwards's Station covered while he worked them around on the night of May 16, 1833, and by 7 through the hills and brush to get in good O'clock next morning we began to move in the direction of Vicksburg. We learned that the enemy was well prepared for our About 2 o'clock in the afternoon an order

that the enemy was well prepared for our reception at a point three mites ahead. Called Black River Bridge. In a short time our advance guards came in contact with their pickets and a few shots were exchanged, after which the re-sets feli back to their main lines at the bridge.

A short time afterwards our force, which at this time consisted of the Thirteenth process. One of my a green man at a given the enemy along the whole line. At 3 o'clock the order to advance was given. When the re-bels saw our general forward movement they withdrew their artillery to the rear, and began to fall back inside of the Thirteenth their fortifications.

On the rebel lines.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon an order shots to let them know how close the Yankees were to them. We got our guns ready, and arose and fired, then quickly dropped out of sight. We were none too, soon, for the re-bels responded instantly with several volleys. The bullets plowed the dirt above our heads.

We fired several times in this way change.



"WE GAVE THE REBELS A FEW SHOTS JUST TO LET THEM KNOW HOW CLOSE THE YANKEES WERE TO THEM.

INVESTING VICKSBURG.

May 20 was also a busy day with our

army in arranging its various corps in lines of position. The three corps were placed as follows: Thirteenth, McClernand,

shooters who were picking off our artillery

Grant's intention to order a charge along

the whole line the next day, and he desired to know what, if any, obstruction lay in the

VENTURESOME WORK.

elsewhere.

Corps alone, commanded by McClernand, came in sight of the enemy at Black River Bridge, and was then halted in order to prepare the troops for the attack.

On the left of the road leading to the bridge lay an open cornfield, while a piece of heavily-timbered land skirted it upon the right. Strong rebel breastworks extended in a circle for the distance of a mile and a

Grant sent a heavy force under command of Lawler into the woods on the right of the road. Lindsey with his brigade was ordered to the left. This brigade was composed of the 22d Ky., the 16th, 42d, 114th Ohio, and the 54th Ind.

BLACK RIVER BRIDGE.

on the left wing; Seventeenth, McPherson, in the center; Fifteenth, Sherman, on the right wing. The lines as formed by Grant

directly towards the enemy's works under a heavy fire from their artillery until we got within 500 yards of their lines. We were then halted and ordered to lie down. It was now about 9 o'clock a. m. We lay there three hours, under a heavy fire from artillery was working with good results in our front upon their lines.

All this time Lawler was making it warm for the rebels on our right. After three hours of hard fighting the enemy began to retreat before him. Orders then came for our brigade to charge the works in

came for our brigade to charge the works in our front and take them at the point of the bayonet. It was quite a relief to us. The most difficult thing for a soldier to do is to remain under fire and yet not be permitted

At the word of command away we went right up to their works. Here we found the good position in an old ditch, and open the right up to their works. Here we found the ditch above described, into which the solders jumped and waded across. The writer crossed on a bale of cotton that chanced to be in the ditch in front of him. By the time I got over the ditch and on the rebel works the whole line was there also, but they were very wet.

but they were very wet.

When the enemy saw us coming they began to refreat towards the bridge, knowing that their left wing was being driven back by our right. They were foiled in the attempt to escape here, however, for their left wing in retreating had fired the bridge after crossing it, and there was nothing left to do but surrender to our superior forces.

The number of prisoners was 2.500.

This ended the battle of Black River

when my partner became rather careless and exposed himself unnecessarily by standing up in the ditch after firing, tosee if his shot had been effective. I had cantioned him several times, but he replied that the rebels "did not have the ball molded that would kill him." It was only a few minutes after that when he paid the penalty of his recklessness with his life, a ball passing through his brain.

I reported the case to some members of his company, who took his body to the rear. This ended the battle of Black River his ended the battle of Black River lige Our loss was light; that of the less was quite heavy. Here we received knarsecks and remained all night.

our knapsacks and remained all night.

NEARING THE CITADEL. The Pioneer Corps was busy at work laying a pontoon bridge across the river. On the morning of the 18th our forces began to cross to the Vicksburg side. By 3 o'clock that afternoon we began the march toward the city, it being the objective point of Grant's movements. Our advance was Grant's intention to order a charge along The Pioneer Corps was busy at work of Grant's movements. Our advance was slowly and cautiously made. The ad-

the with the enemy that afternoon.

About 9 o clock in the evening we arrived way. within five miles of Vicksburg, and the army was halted and formed in line of battle. After the lines were formed, we poor opportunity to properly observe the stacked our arms and lay down in the rear of our guns. This was in a heavy piece of woods. We could hear the movements of the relearnty during the night, but not the relearnty during the night, but not be relearnty during the night but not be relearnty during the night.

woods. We could hear the movements of the rebel army during the night, but nothing of importance occurred. We had a heavy picket force out to prevent a surprise.

The movements of Grant's forces on May 18, above stated, was the real beginning of the siege of Vicksburg, which, 47 days later, culminated in its capture.

to our quarters with orders to make another observation at early dawn the following morning, to carefully examine the situation of affairs, and report by 9 o'clock a. m.

By early dawn we were on the ground. We could now see everything clearly. We had to creep around carefully, as the enemy were watching, and now and then would

May later, culminated in its capture.

May 19 was a busy day with our troops, marching and counter-marching over the fields. The face of the country in the rear of Vicksburg is much broken, and the rebels had their forces posted at all points of vantage. It became necessary for our army to feel its way cautiously.

rebels had their forces posted at all points of vantage. It became necessary for our army to feel its way cautiously.

The rebel artillery being in position at all the leading points, whenever our forces came in sight they became the targets for big guns. Then our forces would move in some other course. This all consumed time. Our artillery was kept busy replying to the enemy at many points, but in consequence of the rebel positions we were at a great disadvantage. Their batteries were concealed in many places and we knew they volunteered. Corp'l McIntosh, of our company of 10, and ordered him to take his agund and cross to a certain hill in close proximity to the rebel fortification and examine it. The Corporal politely asked the Captain if he would take his squad over the Captain if he would take his squad over the Captain if he would take his squad over the Captain if he would take his squad over the Captain if he would take his squad over the Captain in the take his proximity to the rebel fortification and examine it. The Corporal politely asked the Captain if he would take his squad over the Captain with t concealed in many places and we knew nothing of their presence until they would stepen out upon us with a salute that was not at all agreeable. But Grant was equal to the occasion, and kept his forces well advanced.

Their date he were that did not desire his men to do so unless they volunteered. Corp'l McIntosh then step they volunteered they volunteer

Strange to say, the rebels permitted us to pass over that open ground without firing a shot. We could see them standing in large numbers behind their works as we passed over to the hill. We were quite agreeably surprised at their forbearance. We now scattered around as we crawled up the hillside to view things. Two of the boys and I crawled up in an old dry ditch until we came to the end of it. I arose carefully, and found that we were not more zarefully, and found that we were not more than 75 yards from the works. One of my comrades went down the hill.

The Captain then gave us orders to march single file at a trail. We were now within 200 yards of the rebel works, and to

ng our position each time. Finally the writer decided to let them know that we still Putting my coat and hat on a pole I raised it above the bank of the ditch. This drew a heavy fire. I would shake the dummy, and a heavy fire would be the esult each time.

As it was about time for our report to be

in we went down the hill, and found only three of the others waiting. In the attempt to return the rebels had determined to pick us off as we should cross the open space. They had a cross-fire on us at close range. We crossed over one at a time, and ran as fast as possible

ALONG THE WHOLE LINE.

Our report was favorable, and every-Our report was favorable, and everything was in readiness for the charge on the enemy's lines, which was to occur at 10 o'clock a. m. My Captain told me that I was relieved of further duty for the day.

At last the signal gun was fired, the army started, and as my company came along I could not resist the desire to go too; so I stepped into line, and we were soon in fair view of the rebel works. Our advance was met with a most vigorous resistance by was met with a most vigorous resistance by the enemy. As far as I could see, both on the right and left, the top of their works seemed to be a continual blaze of fire, which told disastrously on our lines. We finally came to the hill I had left a half-hour before. Here we half-hour before.

The losses that we met with that day quite disheartened us. No perceptible ad-vantage had been gained over the enemy. We had about 20,000 men in the charge

PROTECTING THE REAR.

Grant came to the conclusion that as he had failed in his undertaking of this day he would change the program. Joe John ston was moving a large force from Jackson with the intention of attacking his rear, in order to raise the blockade at Vicksbarg, where Pemberton and his large force was now cooped up. Grant sent Sherman with a large force to the rear about 14 miles to Big Black River, and gave him orders to fortify up and down the stream. fortify up and down the stream to prevent Johnston getting in his rear until he could

take Vicksburg by gradual approaches.

This movement had the desired effect and from first to last there was fully one half of Grant's Vicksburg army at Black River. The General always sent the forces by night, to keep Pemberion in the dark, as by so doing the enemy could not know anything of the reduction of Grant's forces at Vicksburg. Vicksburg.

On May 23 we received our first Govern-ment rations since April 30 at Bruinsburg, then we drew them for five days, consisting of five large crackers, some sugar, and coffee. We lived off the country The whole thing was commeal in the hulls, and once

below the bridge. In front of this circle of breastworks they had cleaned out an old dich about 12 feet wide and three or four feet deep, which had from two to three feet deep, which had from two to the feet deep, which had from two to three feet deep, which had from two to the feet deep had for the feet deep had for the feet deep had a large number of holes in my clothes after the had feet deep to shoot. This made our position com-paratively safe, although a ball occa-sionally would find its way through a port-hole, and some one would be hit. Our forces along the whole line were protected in about

REBEL TRICKERY.

A little to the left of the position occupied A little to the left of the position occupied by the writer at that time the rebels had a large hospital tent. The rules of all civilized nations prohibit the firing upon a hospital when it is known to be such. The rebels thought they would take advantage of this fact, and they planted several cannon right in front of their hospital. Their movements attracted our attention, and believing there was something virous value. helieving there was something wrong very watched them closely. We did not have to wait long before we discovered their in-

Suddenly the rebels opened upon our lines quite heavily. As we were ready for them we replied at once, and all our guns within reach opened upon that quarter, with the result that great destruction followed to their hospital, that the rebels followed to their hospital, that the rebels of finally raised a white flag, and our folks seesaed firing. They sent to Grant for an explanation. The General told them that they had tried to evade the laws of all nations in placing their artiflery in front of their hospital, expecting thereby to be a contained. He was sarry to have been rotected. He was sorry to have been ompelled to fire, but he would advise them to keep their artillery elsewhere. (To be continued.)

If the blood is disordered, "no dish is a feast." dood's Sarsaparilla is what you need

Where Are the Owners.

J. Arnold, Post 5, G.A.R., Cumberland, Md., has a medal of honor given by the State of Ohio to William McGlure, Co. C,

27th Ohio, picked up in 1868 near Columelsewhere.

In the evening, after we had returned to camp, orders were issued to send a squad of 10 men from our company to headquarters for special duty. The writer was one

Augustus Seriei, Dobaling of Abingdon, that Mrs. Martha Deadmore, of Abingdon, Va., has the sword of a Union soldier who in the Fall of 1864 took refuge in the who in the rail of 1864 took refuge in the cellar of her house to escape capture by rebel cavalry. Mrs. Deadmore assisted in his escape, and he left the sword, as it would have been an encumbrance on his perilous journey to the Union lines.

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FIGHTING THEM OVER.

each the hill were obliged to cross a level iece of ground 150 yards in width. The obel works were in plain view on our left. What the Veterans Have to Say It looked to me like walking right into the About Their Campaigns. Strange to say, the rebels permitted us to

CAPTURING TWO GUNS.

The 79th III. Tersion of the Taking of "Lady Breckinridge" and "Lady Buckner.

Breckinridge" and "Lady Buckner.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: There has been quite a controversy in the columns of your valuable paper by many comrades in regard to the battle of Missionary Ridge, the capture of artillery, etc. I do not believe there is a comrade living of the 79th Ill. who does not feel positive that our regiment did capture "Lady Breekinridge" and "Lady Buckner." I have no doubt other regiments captured artillery on the Ridge, as the enemy had guns planted all along the crest of the mountain. Rebels were guarding this artillery, and did not surrender until we got within a short distance of them. I wrote our Colonel, Allen Buckner, Chaplain of the House of Representatives at Topeka, Kan., for his version of the battle. He sent me a complete statement with a service of the particular of the particular of the particular of the particular of the statement with a service of the complete statement with a service of the statement of the statement of the service of the statement of the statement of the service o the battle. He sent me a complete statement with permission to have it published. This statement ought forever to settle the controversy as to who is entitled to the honor of the capture above mentioned, as there was not another officer in Sheridan's Division (or any other division) who had as good an opportunity of knowing where each brigade and regiment was situated, or the position each was to occupy, as our Colonel, for he was Officer of the Day for Sheridan's Division, and had the locating and arranging of the picket-line; had ridden back and forth along the line all day until back and forth along the line all day, until the charge was ordered late in the after-noon. One can readily see the advantage he had of knowing who did the capturing at

Bragg's headquarters.

Capt. Barnes says Sheridan's Division is not entitled to the capture of the artillery at Bragg's headquarters; that his division was halted while Wood's Division advanced. Grant or Thomas do not talk this way. I know that no troops were in this way. I know that no troops were in front of our regiment except Bragg's. Our Lieutenant-Colonel, Rives, one of the Commissioners appointed by the Government to locate the monuments for the different regiments that fought in the battles around Chattanooga, sent me a map showing the different positions of the divisions and brigades. This map was gotten up for the benefit of the Commissioners. We finally came to the hill I had left a half-hour before. Here we halted and lay down until late in the evening. While farly safe ourselves, we were able to pour a hot fire into the rebels from the brink of the hill, some of the boys firing while for the hill, some of the boys firing while lack at other points, and as our officers were fearful that we might be gobbled up by remaining in that advanced position, we fell back to camp, a very much discouraged body of m.n.

The losses that we met with that day the losses that we met with that day and disheartened us. No perceptible advanced Buckner's statement:

"At Missionary Ridge on Nov. 25, 1863, and 1850 of the Day of Sheridan's "At Missionary Ridge on Nov. 25, 1863, I was Officer of the Day of Sheridan's Division. In the charge through the timber and the open field to the foot of the Ridge I had charge of the front or skirmish line. When we reached that point the rebel skirmish line had gone to the top of the Ridge. It was but a short time of the Ridge. It was but a short time before my skirmish line became involved in the main line of battle. Lhurried to the place where I thought our regiment would come in. Col. Rives brought the regiment in exactly where I supposed it would

"We stopped near some shanties, and se cured some protection for the regiment in trenches used by the Confederates, but being used by them, the embankments were ing used by them, the rmankments were toward us, and these trenches did us little good. The rebels were hurling grape, causter, solid shot, and minichalls from the top of the Ridge into our ranks. I stood on the Confederate breastworks and saw Sheridan with his staff come down the line from the left to the right of his division.

"He said when opposite and a little to he rear of each regiment;
"Boys, when I say go, will you go?' to which the response went up, 'Yes.'
"Soon our whole line started for the sum-

mit. (It is 500 yards to the top.) Our regiment was on the right of the center of the division. Our flag was carried up near the guleh, which ran down the mountain-side. I hurried the regiment up and over the breastworks, somewhat to the right of Bragg's headquarters. We faced a battery on top of the Ridge, and captured the two cannon—Lady Breckinridge and

the battle was over.

"Sheridan says in his Memoirs: 'My right-center first.' Grant says, 'Sheridan first,' then Wood, then some one else. Sheridan speaks of the gulch being the locality where his right-center went up. "I was in Nebraska a few years ago, and met a man who had been a Colonel of a Confederate (Missouri) regiment. He said

his regiment was guarding the battery in whose front we came. He also said he saw me come over their breastworks close to the flag of the 79th III. He knew me again without an introduction. He was sure we were the first over in their front, and added that he could not be mistaken. "Gen. Thomas says: The line was broker

in six places simultaneously.' I have never claimed for our regiment that we were over first, and yet I believe we were; and not a few men have taken the ground the first to go over, and believe we should have credit for the capture of six guns instead of two. I absolutely know that no best of reasons for knowing the truth whereof I speak,"—W. L. KESTER, Kan-

SOLDIERING WITH A VENGEANCE. Brisk Narrative of the Work of the 49th Ohio at Chickamauga.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Th sart which the heroic 49th Ohio took in the sattle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19 and 20, 1863, is well worthy of special mention. After a month of hard marching through heat and dust, during which we crossed the Cumberland Mountains, Sand Mountain, with their intervening valleys, and Lookout Mountain (for some unknown reason three times) we reached Catlett's Valley late in the night of Sept. 18. The men were tired and weary, but there was

men were the men of complaining.

Along the thickly-wooded slopes of Gen. Braxton bus. O.

W. C. Hutton, Lafayette, Ind., has a certificate to the effect that William L. Klepper served as volunteer in Co. D. 35th III., and was in certain battles. There is a small picture with it.

Augustus Scibel. Bloomington, III., says that Mrs. Martha Deadmore, of Abingdon, Va., has the sword of a University of the state of the sword of a University of the sword neoga, but was to draw us to a position where, with his superior numbers, he might overwhelm and destroy our army. thereby regaining East's Tennessee and Chattanooga, the key to the Confederacy. At daylight on the morning of the ever-memorable Sept. 19, before we had time to take our coffee and hardtack, orders came from headquarters to march immediately and away we create until but with thicket on the right Rearing for his thereby regaining East's Tennessee and Chattanooga, the key to the Confederacy. At daylight on the morning of the ever-

> unusual haste, a part of the time at double-As we advanced the roar of artillery grew rapid and distinct, giving evidence that a terrible battle was already in prog-ress. By 1 o'clock we reached the field of ress. By 1 o'clock we reached the field of the contending armies, white we were met by Gen. Thomas, and our division, attached to that of Thomas, was ordered to form in line and immediately attack. Willich's Brigade was formed with the 32d Ind. and 49th Ohio in the first line, the 15th Ohio and 89th Ill. in the second line, and Conditional Conditions of the condition of the con and Capt. Goodspeed's battery in the rear.
>
> Maj. Gray, then in command of the 49th
> Ohio, deployed Cos. A and B as skirmishers to cover his front, and Cos. F and G as
> supports. In that order we marched forward amid the deafening roar and terrible
> grash of musketru and artiller of the control crash of musketry and artillery. The skirmishers advanced but a little distance when we engaged the enemy. The fight became general, and raged with terrible fury on the whole line; but the men of Shiloh and Stone River understood their work and we may derithent a helt direction.

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of Goodspeed's battery came up, and opened upon the enemy's guns. A short artillar duel took place, when we were ordered our assistance and did splendid service.

About dark, while making a final attempt

About dark, while making a final attempt

N. B. Forrest Camp, Confederate Vetterans, of Chattanooga, has started a movement to build a monument to Confederate Co lery duel took place, when we were ordered an howizers under facult. Stover came to charge bayonets. Away we sped on double-quick with a whoop, driving the enemy. We advanced for more than a mile, and five pieces of artillery were taken.

In howizers under facult. Stover came to confederate ment to build a monument to Confederate Gen. N. B. Fotrest. The State Legislature with a loud yell, and five pieces of artillery were taken.

leved, camped during the night in a corn-ield, through which we had passed during and we held our position. the day. The night was bitter cold, and, as we had left our blankets behind on coming into the fight, we had to keep warm as best we could by making rail fires and lying close to them.

Our whole line could not have numbered or 1,200 men, and with this force we engaged (as we afterward learned), Gen. Hindman's entire division. Our safety even

On the morning of the 20th Willich's Brigade was placed on reserve, with the 49th Ohio on the right of the line. At 8 o'clock the enemy made a furious attack upon us, and were repulsed. The 49th was then changed from the right to the left of our brigade. Soon the line on the left was driven back, and the enemy poured into an open field, driving back our rear. Quickly our regiment passed to the rear, made a right half-wheel, and poured a galling crossfire into the enemy. Then we were ordered to charge bayonets, when the 6th Ohio joined us, driving the enemy for half a mile. The 49th captured 30 prisoners, who were sent to the rear. They willing distance of each other. We felt almost sure that hostilities would recommence with the break of day, but about 12 o'clock that night they muffled their cannon wheels and silently stole away; not without our knowledge, however, but we were to much exhausted to say halt. never turned their backs to Yanks before. We did not again during the battle become

Co. A, 49th Ohio, Gardena, Cal. Battle of Prairie Grove.

closely engaged.—ALLEN WILKINS

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: 1 will try to give a description of the part taken by the regiment and brigade to which I belonged, at the time of the battle of Prairie of the 7th we were camped at Cane Hill, where we had had on Dec. 2 quite an en-gagement with Hindman, lasting all day. We finally routed him and made a running fight for 10 miles. They hoisted the whit fig. the bearer of which said they wanted to collect their dead and wounded; but we found that it was a field battery stuck in the mud; they were so thoughtful of it that we caught on, and went for them red hot,

apturing the battery, with quite a number of prisoners, and returned to Cane Hill. We had more or less skirmishing every day until the 7th, when our commander had become very uneasy as to the safety of his little army, which did not number more than 1,500 men. We were nearly 200 miles from our place of supplies, bridges all gone in our rear, and Price with his whole army preparing to "take us in out of the year."

the wet."

During our stay here we were compelled to subsist on the hospitality of the natives, and owing to the fact that we were Kansas men, you can readily imagine that we came near starving. Gen. Brunt had sent word to Gen. Herron to come with all possible speed to our aid, as it became evident that Price was about to come down upon us. While these arrangements were going on, Herron, with his Iowa and Illinois boys, was coming on a forced march from Spring-field to our aid, and while he was yet eight miles from us he met Price's army, which was as much of a surprise to him as it was

Both armies went into line and commenced operations. Our little army was on the march to meet Price, but Herron struck him first, and I think we heard the first thim first, and I think we heard the first gun, when we double-quicked for about three miles. When we arrived, Herron was almost done for. We were not long in making it lively on the enemy's left. When the Iowa boys with Herron saw us wheel into line and open on the enemy they gave such a yell of joy that I shall never forget, and under the excitement of the moment charged the enemy, which proved most disastrous to the Iowa boys. In some companies not a Corporal's gnard some companies not a Corporal's guard escaped being killed or wounded. When Herron became engaged he sent

diately, and away we sped quietly but with thicket on the right. Fearing for hi safety, and surprised at this unexpected reception, so far distant from where Gen. Herron was engaged, the 10th Kan. was hurried into the thicket to clear it. We had hardly entered before we were subjected to a terrific fire, but fortunately with little loss.

The battery moved forward into a

meadow, out of reach of small-arms, while the 10th Kan. continued moving and driving the enemy, but were soon involved again in a severe contest, when the 13th Kan, and a fragment of the 3d Ind. were moved forward into the timber to the assistance of the

A line of battle was formed under the brow of a small hill. Some detachments from the 2d Kan. Cav., dismounted, and a portion of the 11th Kan, came to our help A continuous firing with but slight inter-nission was kept up until dark. Our line was as follows: The Indianians

on the right under Lieut, Galiher, as skir-mishers; the 10th Kan., under Maj. Wil-liams; a detachment of the 2d Kan., under Lieut-Col. Bassett; the 13th Kan., under Col. Bower, a datablyman of the 1th Kan.

mile, and five pieces of artillery were taken.

This was a proud hour for the boys; we stood victors, far in advance of either the right or the left of the line. The result was that, after holding our position until night, we were so hard-pressed on both flanks and center that we were compelled to give up part of the ground gained during the afternoon.

It was now dark, and the regiment, replicted compred during the afternoon.

Their fire was so rapid and well directed the property of the ground gained during the afternoon.

Their fire was so rapid and well directed the fire was so rapid and well directed the formula of a simple was permanent. Their fire was so rapid and well directed the formula of a simple was permanent. Their fire was so rapid and every Confederate will be requested to c washington Gossip.

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on the morning of the 20th Willich's attributed to the fact that our weakness

we were too much exhausted to say halt They left all their dead and wounded or the field where they fell. As we did not follow the enemy, we had ample time to view the field strewn with dead and dving, J. R. LUPTON, Co. C, 10th Kan., Tipte

"Above the Clouds."

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The "battle above the clouds" was the name given to Gen. Hooker's battle on Lookout Mountain by writers at that time, and no one then disputed it. But in recent years an occasional writer having no reverence for historical facts ridicules the idea. I am told that the guides of to-day on Lookout Mountain tell travelers that the battle was not fought above the clouds; that it was only the fancy of a romancer. Erasmus Wilson, in his description of that battle, given on page 7 of issue of Jan. 4, said: "There was no battle above the clouds, as romantic correspondents allege. Tufts of white fog would occasionally rise on the mountain side, mingle with the smoke of the guns, and float off. As the sun went down the wind fell, until a perfect calm prevailed, and the smoke settled around the base of the cliff so densely that those on top said they could not see through The smoke settles thus on all battlefield There were no clouds floating below th cliffs." And: "It may be cruel to spoil a number of romantic stories and knock the sentiment and simile out of the poems. * but truth is truth, and must be

told, poetry or no poetry." Now, in the beginning of his article he ays; "On the morning of the 24th every hing was astir by 4 o'clock. The air wa chill, with a drizzling rain." ained it must have been cloudy, and sti he says there was nothing but white fog and smoke. In the preceding column the late Lieut. J. M. Branum (to whose article Wilson's is an appendix) says: dence blesses us in one particular—the damp weather brings the clouds down damp weather prings the clouds down obscuring the top of Lookout Mountain, and the rebs can't see to fire at us." This shows that the clouds did frequently hide the mountain from view; occurrences that witnessed many times, though I was absen

in Nashville on the day of that battle. In describing that battle, "Harper' History of the Great Rebellion," Vol. 2 page 562, says: "The heavy clouds [marl those words—not "white fog" nor "smoke" which in the morning had enveloped the mountain's summit, and thus, to gradually settled into the valley, vailing it completely from view. Thus the battle of the afternoon was literally 'a battle

above the clouds. Gen. Sherman, in his official report of his Gen. Sherman, in his official report of his operations above Chattanooga on the same day, copied in his Memoirs, Vol. 1, page 403: "A light drizzling rain prevailed, and the clouds hung so low, cloaking our movements from the enemy's tower observation on Lookout Mountain.

Gen. Grant, in his Memoirs, Vol. 2. page 72. says: "The day was hazy, so that Hooker's operations were not visible to us except when the clouds would rise. But the sound of his artillery was heard incessantly. During the afternoon the clouds, which had so obscured the top of Lookout all day as to hide whatever was going on from the view of those below, settled down, and made it so dark where Hooker was as to stop operations for the time. But at 4 o'clock he reported that his position was impregnable—C. W. BENNETT. Cold--C. W. BENNETT, Cold-

Wants to Sell Harper's History.

Mrs. A. D. Hawkins, 304 Main street, Brazil, Ind., a widow left in straitened cir-cumstances, desires to sell a copy of "Har-per's Pictorial History of the War of the Rebellion." Persons desiring the work will please communicate with her.

shift and Stone River understood their work, and we moved without a halt, driving the enemy until we reached a position where the ground descended, where a battery opened upon us at close range.

No sooner was this discovered than we were ordered to lie down, when a section lams; a detachment of the 2d Kan., under Col. Bassett; the 13th Kan., under Col. Bowen; a detachment of the 11th Kan., under Col. Ewing.

We attempted several times to pass the brow of the hill and engage the enemy in close quarters, but we were as often re-

will be requested to contribute.

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